

# QUANTIFIERS

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**Inglês**

# Quantifiers

Dois conceitos são essenciais para a compreensão dos termos que informam quantidade: **countable nouns e uncountable nouns**.

<b>Uncountable nouns</b>	<b>All types of nouns</b>	<b>Countable nouns</b>
Little, a little	no, none, any	few, a few
A bit of	all, some, less	both, each
Much	enough	many
A great deal of	a lot of, lots of	several
A good deal of	more, most	neither

## Countable nouns

Substantivos contáveis são aqueles que podem ser contados em unidades, como people, dollars, houses, cars, animals, eggs ...

Singular		Plural
One dog		two dogs
One house		two houses
One man		two men
One idea		two ideas
One shop		two shops

### EXEMPLOS

- *They have four dogs.*
- *I own a house.*
- *I have an idea.*
- *How many men are on the team?*

## Uncountable nouns

- Tea
- Sugar
- Water
- Air
- Rice
- Knowledge
- Beauty
- Love
- Money

Incontáveis são os substantivos abstratos (beauty, evidence, safety etc.) e os elementos físicos muito pequenos ou amorfos (water, rice, money, bread, cheese etc.). Não é possível contar o leite, o açúcar, o feijão, o pão, o queijo, entre outros, mas são contáveis as garrafas de leite, as xícaras de açúcar, os quilos de feijão, as fatias de pão, os gramas de queijo etc

### EXEMPLOS:

*She didn't have much sugar left.*

*How much rice would you like to cook?*

*How much bread should I buy?*

**Na linguagem informal**, quando se diz “Two coffees, please.”, subentende-se “Two cups of coffee, please.”. O mesmo acontece quando se diz “Two breads/ cheese, please.” – subentende-se “Two units of bread/cheese, please.”.

“I would like two coffees, please.” (= cups of coffee)

“Today I ate two breads with two cheeses!” (= units of bread and slices of cheese)

Para usar um quantificador, é preciso verificar se o substantivo que se pretende quantificar é contável ou incontável.

## Countable nouns

Mark and Spencer decided to put *few* (poucos) projects in practice this year due to recession.

My sister studies *a few* (alguns) subjects related to Chemistry at school.

There were *many* (muitos) people at the musical yesterday.

## Uncountable nouns

There's *little* (pouca) chance I get the scholarship I want in Harvard.

We need to start preparing for the exams doing *a little* (algum) effort to get good grades.

It's necessary *much* (muito) patience in order to get on well with students.

# Countable / Uncountable

Alguns quantificadores são empregados com substantivos tanto contáveis como incontáveis, por exemplo: all, any, enough, less, a lot of, lots of, more, most, no, none of e some.

*All of the children live at home.*

*He has spent all of his money.*

**no:** diretamente antes de substantivos. (I have no money/friends...)

**none:** substitui “substantivo”. (My mother has two brothers. My father has none.)

**none of:** antes de “the”, demonstrativos (this/that), possessivos (my/your) ou pronomes. (None of the children... , none of this... , None of my friends... , None of it....)



Outros quantificadores são utilizados somente com substantivos contáveis (por exemplo, both, each, neither e several) ou com substantivos incontáveis (por exemplo, a bit of, a great deal of e a good deal of).

## Countable

***Both** brothers work with their father.*

## Uncountable

It took her **a great deal of** courage to come here.

# QUANTIFIERS

Countable and uncountable nouns

Uncountable nouns

Countable nouns

Much  
A little / little / very little  
A bit (of)  
A great deal of  
A large amount of  
A large quantity of

A large number of  
Many  
Several  
A few / few / very few  
A great number (of)

Enough  
All  
More / most  
Less / least  
No / none  
A lot of  
Lots of  
Plenty of  
Some  
any

Complete the sentences with too many, too much or enough. Then, choose the correct alternative.

- 1 - I've been to \_\_\_\_\_ parties recently.
- 2 - You're spending far \_\_\_\_\_ time on your computer.
- 3 - Stop. You're asking me \_\_\_\_\_ questions.
- 4 - Help! I've got \_\_\_\_\_ luggage.
- 5 - Oh, sorry, I didn't call you. I didn't have \_\_\_\_\_ time.

- A) too many – too much – too many – too much - enough
- B) too much – enough – too many – too much – too much
- C) enough – enough – too much - enough – too many
- D) too many – too much – enough – too much – enough
- E) too much – too many – enough – enough – enough

**UFPR**

Which of the underlined expression is used correctly?

- A) Much Brazilian children go to DisneyWorld.
- B) People spend many time visiting one another.
- C) Many people travel during their vacations.
- D) Many money is spent during holidays.
- E) Much special fruit and vegetables are prepared during Thanksgiving.

Mark the option that replaces the underlined words, respectively, keeping the same meaning.

*“[...] many people often confuse child slavery with child labour [...]”*

- A) a lot.
- B) very.
- C) much.
- D) a lot of.

**Read the text to answer question.**

Paul: Mary, the party is tomorrow! Do we have everything we need?

Mary: We have \_\_\_\_\_ juice, but we should buy more.

Paul: Do we need to buy bread?

Mary: Well, we have \_\_\_\_\_, I don't know if it's enough.

Paul: So let's talk to Jen and ask for \_\_\_\_\_ advice.

Choose the alternative that best completes the text:

- A) a lot of / some / some
- B) many / some / an
- C) many / a / some
- D) a lot / a / na